

GERMANS TRAIN HEAVY GUNS ON ANTWERP TO CRUSH BELGIAN FLANKING ASSAULTS

foothold either in St. Quentin or in the territory immediately to the north between the armies of General von Kluck and Von Boehm has failed. As it is considered essential that the German line be broken there, additional reinforcements are being sent, and the battle continues without interruption day and night.

Sir John French, the British field marshal, commanding the British forces, is calling upon War Secretary Kitchener for more men. If the Allied line could be reinforced with 100,000 fresh men at this juncture it is believed that the battle would see its conclusion within 48 hours.

That the Kaiser personally is directing the offensive movements of the German army in France was the belief expressed today at the headquarters of General Gallieni, French Military Governor of Paris. Evidence that the Government holds the same opinion is contained in the following sentence of the official statement issued last night:

"These (German) attacks were made with a uniformity which denotes instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle."

Thus it would seem, for the time being, the German Emperor has assumed the task of his General Staff.

That the losses are growing heavier, due to the increased ferocity of the attacks, is shown by the greater numbers of wounded that are being brought from the battle ground. Especially heavy are the losses on the Oise, Aisne and Somme Rivers, where the French are trying to encircle General von Kluck's army and are meeting with violent counter attacks.

It is impossible to estimate the staggering loss of life that has resulted in the present conflict, but it is unofficially estimated that the Germans have lost 200,000 men in killed, wounded and captured since they invaded France.

The desperate efforts of the Germans to smash the allied line indicates that they are endeavoring to conclude the engagement before England can send another army to reinforce the Allies.

It is reported from the front that an epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in the German army and that thousands of soldiers are in the army hospitals suffering from this disease or from measles or dysentery. The troops, worn to the point of exhaustion by the continuous fighting and marching, fell easy victims to disease when subjected to the inclement weather which has been prevailing.

The battle continues to rage day and night. When the soldiers are not under rifle fire, they are facing the hail from machine guns. When they are not in machine gun range, they are under bombardment from artillery and howitzers.

Some of the troops have been under fire continuously for more than 300 hours, and the only sleep they have been able to get is snatched in the trenches while artillery is crashing around them and bullets are humming overhead.

Both sides have all their forces en-

gaged. The only means of strengthening weak points on the battle line is by moving troops from some other point of the front.

It seems inevitable one or the other of the armies must break under the terrific strain. This week, the third of the fighting, surely will see the tide of victory swing to one side or the other.

At the eastern end of the battle front, where it is generally believed, the Germans have managed to secure a foothold on the west side of the Meuse, south of Verdun, the invaders are struggling most vigorously to swing their line to the northwest and thus form a complete circle of steel around Verdun and its forts.

Still farther to the west along the Aisne and up the Oise there is constant fighting. The bloodiest struggle, however, is taking place in the triangle formed by the towns of Ribecourt, Bapaume and Hirson.

Wounded soldiers from the front declare that the people at large can have no conception of the tremendous nature of the war operations. The meagre official bulletins convey only a feeble idea of the vastness and violence of the struggle.

The strain of this modern fighting is something never known before, and this conflict probably will go down in history as the longest battle known to mankind.

At every point where the hostile lines are within seven miles of each other, the troops are under continual fire. Some times troops lie in their wet, cold muddy trenches for days under fire from an enemy that cannot be seen.

The enemy's right wing is not only strongly entrenched. It is stated, but he has constructed almost impenetrable barbed wire, saplings and iron bars intertwined with the trees growing in the road and at the sides of the fields. These are all commanded not only by field artillery, but by rapid fire guns and can be attacked by the Allies under cover of darkness only.

The international public has an imperfect idea of the colossal nature of the operations. The vast number of men engaged, the tremendous area of the operations, the fierceness of the attacks and counter attacks, the terrific bombardments and the reckless dash and bravery are not realized; the exhaustion of the troops; the suffering from wet, cold weather and lack of provisions are not fully appreciated.

This greatest battle in the world's history is being carried on by veterans who are hungry and emaciated. Most of them are feeling the effect, in one way or another, from two weeks of fierce fighting, coming on the top of a 50-mile march. The strain of being under fire constantly, with the mighty guns of Germany's heaviest ordnance raining in their sleep, has completely changed the nature of the men. They are hardened to blood and carnage and the danger of death, which is always at hand, is an inconsiderable trifle.

GERMANS HOLD POINT WEST OF MEUSE, BERLIN STATES

BERLIN, Sept. 25. While still maintaining the position that there have been no really decisive changes at any part of the 125-mile battle line, the report of the German General Staff today is a trifle more optimistic than anything issued since the battle of the Aisne began.

It stated that there have been distinct gains by the German center which has driven the enemy back with heavy losses. The armies operating through Varennes have succeeded in forcing the French back on Clermont-en-Aire and on St. Mennehoult and now hold the main highways and the railroad lines in that vicinity.

On the left of the Meuse the Germans continue to maintain their advantage and are in strength on the west bank of the river. The bombardment of the 17th and 18th of Verdun continues with perceptible success, according to the General Staff.

The German right it is stated that the fighting is of the bitter character, with the enemy plainly throwing all of his available force into the fight in the effort to break through the Ger-

man line. It officially is stated that at no point has been successful while at a number of points the Germans have "vanced their lines."

Attempts on the part of the Belgians to make a successful sortie from Antwerp have been frustrated and many prisoners and an armored car have been taken.

The official statement follows: "The offensive movement of our troops continues without severe check. Heavy losses have been inflicted upon the enemy by our bayonet charges and they have had to bring up their reserves to strengthen their lines."

"At the eastern end of the battle line, our artillery has silenced part of the forts on the Verdun-Toul line and we have succeeded in crossing the Meuse. The passage is being sharply resisted."

"In the center we continue to gain, despite the enemy's heavy artillery fire, which is now focusing better aim."

"On the west we have held all the ground we gained, though the enemy has received large reinforcements and is making counter attacks. These, however, have been repulsed."

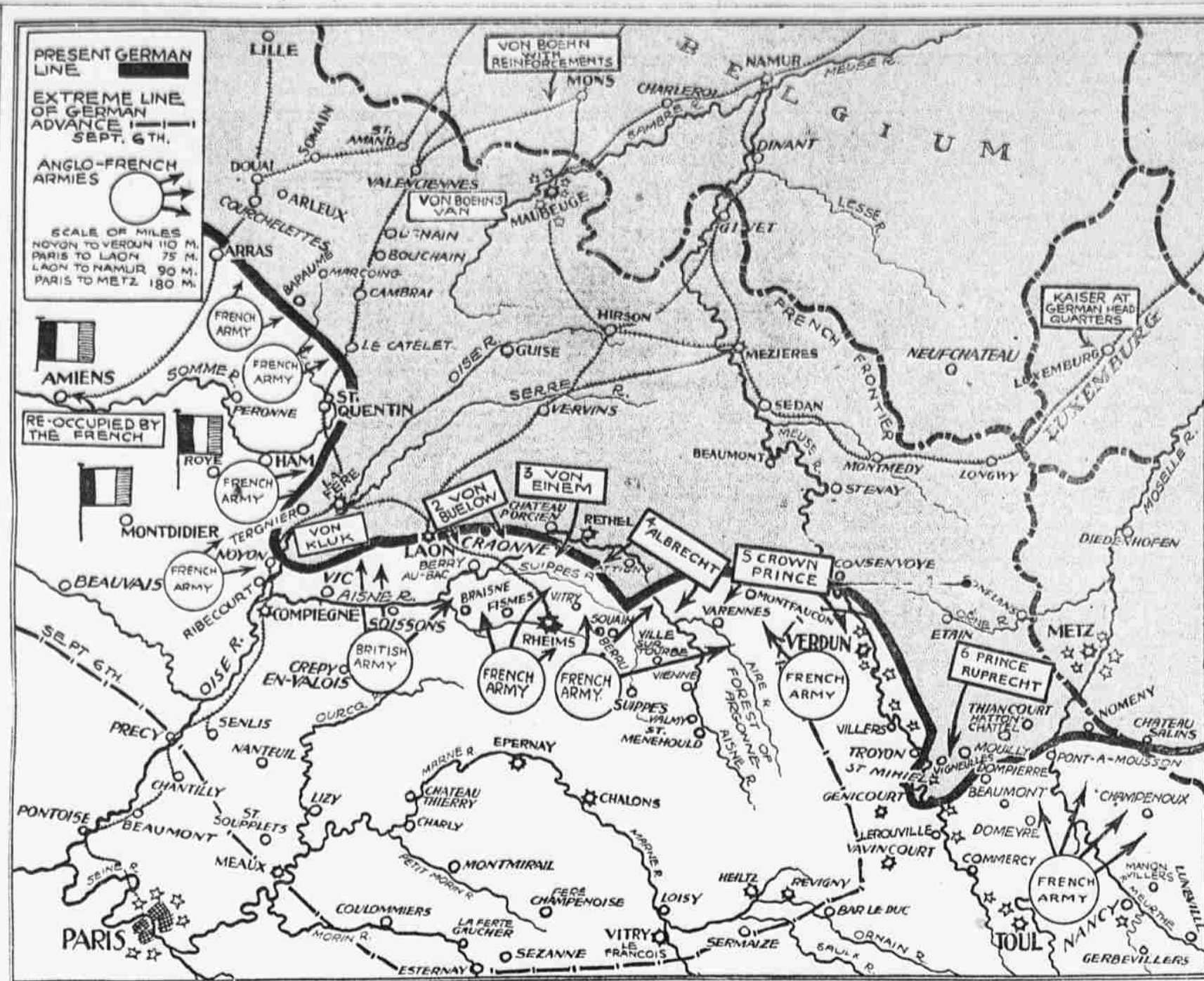
MONS BURNING, IS REPORT THAT THRILLS GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 25. Sixteen days of fighting, fourteen in the battle of the Aisne and two in a rear guard action, have failed to bring decisive victory to either side in France. This was officially admitted at the War Office today, coupled with the statement, however, that all of the advantage remains with the Allies.

While the censorship is more strict than at any time since the opening of hostilities, it is explained that there are certain evidences, especially on the extreme left, that the Germans are

weakening. The Allies have been heavily reinforced and are subjecting the forces of Von Boehm and Von Kluck to stern pressure along the line from Soissons north to Mons.

In this connection a report telegraphed from Ostend that Mons was burning created a sensation here today. It is at Mons that General von Boehm established his headquarters when he started south from Brussels with the main army that was operating in Belgium. His army was assigned to prevent Von Kluck being outflanked by the French army, operating from



The new German battle line in the southeast, near the Verdun-Toul line of forts, runs from St. Mihiel, where they crossed the Meuse, past Dompiere, reoccupied by the French, to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson. In the center the French have repulsed their offensive at Berru, near Rheims, regained Berry-au-Bac, north of the Aisne, and while von Kluck has pushed in near Noyon, and Ribecourt, over the Oise, the French claim to have made gains along the Oise, north of the Aisne and near the Somme, and even north of it in the St. Quentin, Peronne, Bapaume region.

BRITISH TAKE GUNS AFTER CHARGES ON FIRE-SWEPT BRIDGE

Concealed German Batteries Make Huge Gaps in Lines, But Bayonet Wins Skirmish.

PARIS, Sept. 25. In the recent fighting on the Aisne, where the British managed to secure a foothold on the northern side after a terrible struggle, the British Guard troops achieved a glorious feat of arms. They were thrown across a pontoon bridge which sappers had constructed under fire, but no sooner had they reached the upper bank than the German artillery, which occupied a concealed position, opened fire and the shrapnel began bursting among the troops.

Before the British troops lay a stretch of open country about a mile wide. At its edge was a patch of woods which extended to the top of some hills, on the crest of which the German artillery was in action. The order was given to charge and, with the Scots Greys leading, the British charged against the Germans. The attackers managed to avoid the barbed wire entanglements, but they had to face a blasting fire while crossing the open stretch.

The German shells, bursting with deadly regularity, fell on every part of the British lines. Just before reaching the forest the German machine guns were turned on the British. With their bayonets the guards swept forward leaving long trails of dead and wounded in their wake. Shouting their battle cry they fell upon the German position, bayoneting the guns. Within less than 15 minutes of hand-to-hand fighting the British captured six guns.

While the British were charging, the heaviest of the guns were smashing away at the pontoon bridge and soon it was destroyed.

When the British captured the six guns they were compelled to retire for reinforcements. The pontoon bridge was repaired and the German artillery again splintered it. Then aviators were able to locate the hidden batteries of the hidden German guns and they were soon silenced.

Great flocks of carrier birds hover over the battlefields where many corpses lie unburied. These vultures have become accustomed to the roar of the artillery and are not frightened away from their gruesome feasting of the thunder of the guns.

Private Moss, of the British Hussars, who is in a hospital here, tells of crawling across the woods and fields, after he was shot, until he came to a big chateau upon which American and Red Cross flags were flying.

"I crawled in where I found one of the big dancing rooms fixed up like a hospital," said Moss, "and helped myself to some bandages."

"My wound had been caused by a rifle bullet and it was not very deep, but I was partly paralyzed by the bullet. I believe that the chateau was owned by an American named C. Mitchell Dewey. I was mighty thankful for the shelter, but when Mr. Dewey had left the chateau I was alone."

A detachment of German soldiers had ridden up to the chateau while Moss was hiding in a room in the place, but they soon rode away without doing any damage. Moss thinks that they were impressed by the American flag.

JAPANESE DEFEAT GERMANS IN LONG KIAO-CHAU BATTLE

Tokio Reports Fortress at Tsing-Tao on Point of Surrender—Kaiser's Forces Abandon Mines.

TOKIO, Sept. 25. It is officially announced that the Japanese have defeated the Germans in a stubborn battle lasting 11 hours on the outskirts of Tsing-Tao, seat of the government of the German leased possession of Kiao-Chau, China.

The Japanese casualties so far as ascertained are given as three killed and 12 wounded. The German casualties are said to be 32.

According to the statement, the fight began on September 25, German gunboats bombarded the positions of the Japanese troops. Japanese aeroplanes proved effective in reconnoitering expeditions and are reported to have escaped unhurt.

The morale of the German defending force at Kiao-Chau is on the wane. It is reported here. Some of the soldiers have deserted, escaping by land or sea.

Through them it is learned that, despite the determination of the Governor of Kiao-Chau to fight to the last, the party which advocates timely surrender is asserting itself. It has found its defenders even among high officials of the army. Some of these advocates of surrender have been sent to the first line of defense.

The German flying machines have been damaged and can no longer serve a useful purpose. The food supply is cut off by the strict blockade of the Japanese navy and is daily diminishing. Whatever is replenished comes only through the smuggling of Chinese junk. The supply of materials for the making of bread is also stopped; consequently the output is greatly restricted. Scarcity is gradually increasing. As the British troops have landed and joined the Japanese army, it is expected that the general assault on the fortress will soon commence.

PEKING, Sept. 25. It is learned from Wei-hai-wei, in shantung, that a second detachment of Japanese troops arrived there at midnight on Saturday with 15 cart loads of ammunition and supplies. Other troops have been sent along the railway and by sea to the fortress, where the Germans flooded the last miles before their departure. All the Chinese miners fled.

The American mission is crowded with women of all classes from the city and country districts. They are said by the correspondent at Wei-hai-wei to fear both the Japanese and the Chinese soldiers.

LONDON, Sept. 25. An agency dispatch from Peking says it is officially announced that Peking was occupied on September 27 by a small Japanese detachment, which repulsed 300 Germans.

BRITISH BURN GERMAN TOWN ON ISLAND OF YAP

Warships Bombed Lai, in Caroline Group—Wireless Wrecked.

MANILA, Sept. 25. The Japanese Government has instructed Japanese coal dealers in Manila not to sell coal without receiving a bond for twice its value and to insist upon a Consular inspection. Its action was caused by reports that German vessels have been loading coal here to supply German war vessels in the Pacific.

RUSSIAN "STEAM ROLLER" CRUSHES FOES IN GALICIA

Austrian Third Line of Defense Routed as Czar's Troops Reach Tarnow and Seize Carpathian Passes.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 25. The Austrian troops have been routed from their third line of defense in Galicia. The Russians are approaching Tarnow, only 50 miles from Cracow, and have also captured Urozk and Szwajna, Hungarian towns on the southern slope of the Carpathian Mountains. They have captured the town of Irmyszal at the point of their bayonets, but the garrisons of some of the forts there continue to hold out.

This news is given in a statement issued by the General Staff today. It shows that the Russian steam roller is progressing with amazing rapidity and that only a stiff defense at Cracow and along the line from there to Thorn, East Prussia, can prevent the Russian armies from being well on their way to Berlin within a very short time. The General Staff is rushing the army forward with all possible haste, to avoid a winter campaign for the capture of the German capital.

The Russians are today in force at Tarnow. Although they are unable to move with the great speed shown in the early days of the Galician operations, because of the swollen rivers and marshy condition of the territory through which the army is advancing, the Russian forces have made a steady advance. It is stated here that the source of the river Vistula, near the town of Cracow, is being dammed by the Russians.

The Russians are moving steadily forward in four separate movements. The bombardment of Przemyśl continues with one of the main forces already reported as occupying the town. It is stated here that the Russians have again taken a number of guns and that the Cossacks are cutting to pieces the rear guard of the retreating Austrians.

Through the news at Cracow troops are pouring upon the plains of Hungary to strike the Austrians in the rear and cut off communication between Cracow and Cracow. At Urozk and Szwajna, which lie near the source of the river Vistula, the Russians captured thirty guns, 600 prisoners, many rapid-firers and large quantities of ammunition and supplies.

Part of the forces under General Von Conrad at Przemyśl succeeded in cutting their way through the Russian lines west of that fortress in an attempted retreat, but they were pursued by large forces of Cossacks and suffered terrible losses, save the official report. Some of the Austrians succeeded in reaching Jaslow and joining other forces there, but they lost every gun that they attempted to take with them.

ALLIES' ADRIATIC FLEET REPULSED SAYS VIENNA

Cattaro Forts Inflict Heavy Damage and Force Withdrawal.

VIENNA, Sept. 25. The French and British warships that attempted to bombard Cattaro have suffered heavy damage and been forced to withdraw, according to a dispatch received from Lieutenant Field Marshal Novak, commander of the Austrian troops in Dalmatia.

He stated that little damage was done to the Cattaro forts by the allied fleet, but that when the enemy moved away heavy smoke was rising from two ships, indicating that they had been set on fire.

The Austrian fleet has been concentrated at Pola and will soon sail to give battle to the allied fleet. Large forces of troops also have been gathered there. Though the belief prevails here that Italy will maintain her neutrality, every precaution is being taken to prevent a sudden invasion. This is the reason for the concentration of troops at Pola.

It is announced that sporadic attempts by the Russians to get through the Hungarian passes have been repulsed, and that the campaign against Serbia is proceeding successfully.

GERMAN SHRAPNEL SHELLS TERMONDE AND NEARBY TOWNS

Belgians Retire in Good Order Under Withering Fire—Artillery Spares Churches.

FROM CHARLES HUDSON, TERMONDE, Sept. 28.

The only battle in Belgium on Saturday was south of Termonde, where the Germans shelled the Belgians.

The Belgians held their ground tenaciously under a heavy, well-directed fire and then retired steadily through Audem toward Termonde, completing their retirement at midday. Two hundred shrapnel shells fell in the village of Audem.

I reached Termonde at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and paced through the shattered town, into which the Germans occasionally sent a howitzer shell.

I proceeded toward Audem at 10:30 o'clock and watched the German guns achieve their object of shattering the tower of the church at Audem. One moment the spire was shrouded in white smoke, the next moment it had disappeared, leaving nothing but a despit ruin.

A mile and a quarter this side of Audem the Belgians faced about at 1 o'clock, when reinforcements began to arrive. An armored motorcar, four mounted gendarmes and one or two extraordinarily bold cyclists ventured into the village.

Following these I reached the farther side of Audem. Here the motorcar caught six German tanks. Its mitrailleuse dealt faithfully with them at a distance of 500 yards.

It appeared that the German forces contented themselves with approaching the outskirts of Audem. This information, given by a peasant, was confirmed by the fact that the pockets of dead Belgians lying there had been cut out and all their valuables taken. This both Grant, Dailey and I saw.

SHOTS FILL STREETS.

The road through the village was strewn thick with shrapnel. I picked up a double handful in less than 50 yards. The German gunners had evidently secured the range to an inch. It is marvelous that the Belgians escaped so lightly.

Hardly had the Germans disappeared than many villagers began to appear cautiously in the streets, collecting fragments of shell and shrapnel balls. They were as phlegmatic as the Belgian soldiers, who are imperturbable in all circumstances.

Soon after the motor car and its mitrailleuse had talked sharply to the Germans, the Belgians made an attempt in force on the right. A regiment of lancers galloped through a field to a position west of Weespelaar. It was supported as quickly as possible by infantry, which was an attack, supported by artillery, developed against Weespelaar itself.

The range was very short and the battery thoroughly searched the village, carefully avoiding the rather fine church towering over the cluster of little houses. We could hear the crash of shrapnel on the red tiled roofs. For a few minutes Weespelaar disappeared, then reappeared momentarily in the white clouds of smoke.

In the face of the terrific hail the German resistance was feeble, but behind Weespelaar a strong wood and hiding Lebbeke from view. Lebbeke was known to be strongly occupied by the Germans. Sunset, too, was approaching.

Content, apparently, with the ground they had won, the Belgians left the German undisturbed, to send an occasional shell into Termonde.

FEATURES OF FIGHTING. Two distinct features of the fighting were impressive to the spectator.

The contest was almost exclusively by shrapnel. The Germans attained a temporary success by its use and the Belgians won their victory by its aid. Rifles played a small part in the all-day conflict.

The other feature was the uncanny silence. From the moment the Belgians ceased retreating to the time their attack opened on Weespelaar it was almost disconcerting, although it was an agreeable sensation from one viewpoint.

As a consequence of the lack of ambulances, the three motorcars and the newspaper correspondent present were able to render considerable assistance to the Belgian wounded.

On our return to Antwerp we learned that the Belgians had retaken Audem, 15 miles west and a little north of Brussels, at the point of the bayonet and with great gallantry. This was a serious success along the whole Belgian line.

BOSNIANS JOIN SERB FORCE AS ADVANCE NEARS CAPITAL

300,000 Austrians Repulsed in Heavy Fighting Along Drina.

NISH, Serbia, Sept. 25. In an official statement issued today the Serbian Government claims to have won another decisive victory along the Drina river over 300,000 Austrians.

The advance guard of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife, is continuing successfully. The government says, The allied Serbian and Montenegrin armies have reached the Drina plateau, about 25 miles east of Sarajevo.

Many male inhabitants of Bosnia (Austrian territory) are joining the Serbian army of invasion, because of the racial relationship with the Serbs and Montenegrins. The advance guard of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife, is continuing successfully. The government says, The allied Serbian and Montenegrin armies have reached the Drina plateau, about 25 miles east of Sarajevo.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 25.—Canada will send \$50,000 as its initial contribution in aid of the war sufferers in Belgium. The money will be turned over to the relief fund, and may be increased later.